

Shine Brighter Première

Shortfile 18 Human-wildlife conflict

Document 1, Vidéo p. 158 – Extrait de *Wildlife Film Central*, 2024.

Voiceover: Kenya... A land of breathtaking landscapes, diverse cultures and an extraordinary array of wildlife. From the iconic savannahs of the Masai Mara to the serene waters of Lake Nakuru, from mountains to oceans, this East African country offers an unparalleled wildlife experience. And at the centre of all the attention is the renowned Masai Mara. Covering over 1,500 square kilometers, the Masai Mara is famed for the Great Migration where over a million wildebeest and hundreds of thousands of zebras and gazelles traverse its plains in search of greener pastures. As dawn breaks over the Masai Mara, a shadow slips silently through the grass. This is the leopard. The elusive and enigmatic master of stealth. The Masai Mara, with its rolling savannahs, dense bushes and towering acacia trees provides the perfect habitat for the leopard.

Wild Kenya, *Wildlife Film Central*, 2024.

Document 2, Vidéo p. 159 – Extrait de *Aurora Media World*, 2023.

Kevin Mtai, co-founder Kenya environmental action network: Nairobi National Park is one of the oldest parks in Eastern Africa because it was gazetted in 1946. It's unique because it is just near to the city and the Maasai were able to donate the land to preserve wildlife.

Onscreen text: The Maasai, a nomadic tribe from Kenya and Tanzania, once occupied much of the land now dedicated to wildlife and tourism.

Vincent Simeï, journalist: We as a people, like the Maasai Community, donated that land to the government. Actually, we were pushed out and they said they were creating room for wildlife and it used to be our ancestral land. Over the years we've seen a number of infrastructural developments inside the park, we've seen like the Standard Gauge Railway, which we were totally against.

TV presenter: Kenya finally launched the second phase of its most expensive infrastructure project, the Standard Gauge Railway. Once operational the Standard Gauge Railway line which will eventually stretch from Mombasa to Malaba is expected to give Kenya's economy a significant boost.

Kevin Mtai: The government wanted to come up with the fastest way of transporting people and also cargo from Nairobi to Mombasa. They ended up creating a railway which was not electric but the diesel one. And the only land which the government was able to see that was available, it was in the parks and also into the reserve.

Vincent Simeï: I've not had any community participation in any developments in the park, we went to the streets, we demonstrated. We went to the office of the President. We went to the Chinese Embassy and we said we didn't want the railway to pass through the park but eventually the government had its way and the SGR was constructed.

Protecting Kenya's Oldest National Park, *Aurora Media World*, 2023.

TV presenter: Now Kenya's Environment and Land Court is set to make a decision Monday on President William Ruto's move to lift a logging moratorium. The Law Society of Kenya argues that the move disregards the role of forests in climate change mitigation and biodiversity preservation. Now Ruto defended his decision saying it was 'foolishness' to let mature trees rot while sawmills were importing timber, adding that lifting the logging ban would create jobs.

Edith Kimani (reporter): The once silent sawmills echo with the sound of new activity. Loggers who had been idled for over half a decade are now returning to work. This revival comes after Kenya's president William Ruto lifted a long-standing ban on logging. For sawmill owner Bernard Gitau the decision is a lifeline for an industry in dire straits.

Bernard Gitau, sawmill owner: The people that I had to let go, when they heard now the ban had lifted up, they were calling me, they were so anxious, they were excited, they never believed it would come back.

Edith Kimani: According to government figures, Kenya's timber industry employs 50,000 people directly and another 300,000 indirectly. By lifting the ban, the country's president hopes to stimulate the economy and re-employ thousands. Critics have accused the government of hypocrisy as the president has pledged to plant 15 billion trees in Kenya. Greenpeace Africa's Tracy Makheta sees the move to lift the ban as contradictory to the country's climate-change agenda.

Tracy Makheta: Right now especially with the way the climate crisis is we can't have cutting down trees and replanting trees in the same sentence. It cannot work that way.

Edith Kimani: However, the country's environment ministry insists that logging will be restricted to plantation forests specifically established for wood harvesting.

Document 2, Vidéo p. 161 – Extrait de *The Green Belt Movement*, 2008.

Wangari Maathai: I was hearing many rural women complain about the fact that they did not have firewood. They were also complaining that they did not have enough water. “Why not plant trees”? I asked the women. And so they just started very very very small, very very small. And before too long, they started showing each other. It was now communities empowering each other to plant trees for their own needs. When the women started, nobody was bothering them because nobody took them seriously. You know, who takes women seriously? Then the government realized that we were organising women so they started interfering with our organising.

Woman 1: She was disobedient at a time when disobedience was not tolerated.

Man: A lot of our people were imprisoned, a lot of our people were killed

Woman 2: We’re going to shed blood because of our land, we will.

Wangari Maathai: It is the people who must save the environment. It’s the people who must make their leaders change so we must stand up for what we believe.

Taking Root – trailer, *The Green Belt Movement*, 2008.

Document 3, Vidéo p. 163 – Extrait de *The Nature Conservancy*, 2021.

Voiceover: The majority of our wildlife lives on community and private lands. Local communities have lived well with wildlife for many generations, but this is an increasingly threatened coexistence. That is why more than 100 groups of Kenyans have come together to register community conservancies under wildlife and land laws that help protect them. Over the past ten years, this community-led conservation movement has shown that it is possible—and indeed beneficial—to balance the needs of people and wildlife. In these conservancies, benefits from ecotourism and other enterprises are channelled to community development projects including improved access to healthcare, new schools and educational scholarships, water access projects, peace and security, new livelihoods for women and youth, improved and more sustainable grazing, leadership opportunities for women, and more. This is perhaps the best example of people-led development. All these benefits mean there is demand from communities to establish more conservancies in Kenya, and urgent action is needed to support this growth. We have not inherited this land from our ancestors, but rather, we have borrowed it from our children. And by supporting indigenous people to manage our remaining wild spaces, we can ensure that the next generation receives the same benefits from wildlife that we have now.

Community-Led Conservation: Balancing the Needs of People and Wildlife in Kenya,
The Nature Conservancy, 2021.

Vidéo p. 163 – Extrait de TV47 Kenya, 3 March 2025.

Presenter World Wildlife Day today, themed Wildlife Conservation finance, a shared future for wildlife and sustainable livelihoods. Kenya joined the celebrations in different parts of the country as the Kenya Wildlife Services offices called on citizens to protect the endangered species. Anastasia Mukabi with more details.

Anastasia Mukabi Every year on third of March the world celebrates and raises awareness about the wildlife and plants, with more than 1 million species at risk of extinction. This year's theme being wildlife conservation finance and investing in people and planet. The tourism cabinet secretary Rebecca Miano has called on citizens to protect wildlife while empowering our communities as Kenya celebrated Wangari Maathai day.

Rebecca Miano: We still face pressing challenges that include habitat loss, human-wildlife conflict, downsides related to climate change and need for sustainable financing.

Anastasia Mukabi: This day provides an opportunity for individuals, communities to come together, share knowledge and advocate for policies and practices that protect and preserve endangered species and their habitats. In a bid to create a peaceful coexistence with the people and the planet, communities have embraced conservation by making wildlife one of the economic livelihoods.

World Celebrates Wildlife Day; Kenyans Urged To Protect Wildlife, *TV47 Kenya*, 3 March 2025.

Évaluation de la compréhension de l'oral – Guide pédagogique

Domtilah Wakesho: My grandma used to tell me stories about when she was a little girl, rhinos roam everywhere. But as she grew up, poachers and habitat loss nearly killed off the entire population. So by the time I was a child, the rhinos had gone and my grandmother and I studied the elephant. The way they followed the matriarch and took care of one another. I decided then I will help to take care of all animals so they wouldn't someday disappear too. A lot of people think only men have what it takes to be a ranger but here I am. My name is Domtilah Wakesho. I'm the youngest female ranger in this landscape Kenya. For as long as my family can remember, we have lived here with animals. There are so many benefits of this coexistence. It means a more resilient ecosystem, healthier plants and animals. Most of the wildlife in Kenya lives on community land outside of government protected areas. Because of human development and climate change, animals like elephant have less space, less food, and less water. So when they are hungry or thirsty, they sometimes wander into a community and eat their crops and take their water. As a ranger, my job is so important in preventing human-wildlife conflict.

How Kenya is leading the way conserving nature for people and wildlife; *The Nature Conservancy*, 2025.